The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,604.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 1 8
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First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
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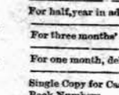
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BUSHIRE, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on the 2nd August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay.....	2	Leave Madras	
„ Carwar	4	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	5	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Colombo	8	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Galle	9	„ False Point.....	20
„ Negapatam	11	Arrive Calcutta	21
„ Pondicherry	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Butticherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

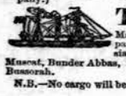
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 30th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO BATAVIA, DIRECT.

STEAM SHIP GUNGA,
1,200 Tons, 150 H.P., Captain J. H. Child, will have quick despatch. For Freight and Passage apply at the office of Haji Ismail Abadeen Sheraze, Bake House Lane.

This vessel has excellent first-class Cabins.

Hajee Zunall Abadeen Sheraze.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(via Suez Canal).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co. of Genoa, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA.....	Capt. Dodero...	2,000 Tons.....	700 H. P.
ASIA	Capt.	2,000 Tons.....	700 H. P.
PERSIA.....	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons.....	700 H. P.
ARABIA.....	Capt. Buzzolino ..	2,000 Tons.....	700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£4
Suez.....	36	22	7
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria ...	39	25	10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples.....	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on every moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden.....	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles ...	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to
Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—

OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORGUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES—STABLES, and
Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in London is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND AND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.....
To Suez—1st class £32; 2nd class £22 10s.....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.....
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.	
4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cashmir.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned has to complain of the inconvenience caused by the very great delay on the part of some persons who have transactions with the STORES DEPARTMENT, in furnishing Accounts of Stores and Materials supplied to the Railway Company, and he particularly requests that all such Accounts may be sent to his office, for examination, within one month from the period of delivery to the Company of the Articles supplied.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 27th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Bai Rajcoover, widow of the late Bhugwan Kalka, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased.

Gunputram Hemjee.....Applicant.

An application for grant of Probate, with copy of Will annexed, of the above-named deceased, has been made to this Honorable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons consumed therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 27th day of July 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

SALE of SERVICEABLE SALT MEAT.—

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of SERVICEABLE SALT BEEF, in TIERCES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, on MONDAY the 1st proximo at 2 P.M.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be taken away at once.

The Meat will be sold in small lots to meet the convenience of the Purchasers.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 25th July 1870.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

Grant as a Soldier and Statesman, by Edward Howland...	Rs.	9	0
The Invasion of the Crimea, by Alexander Wm. Kinglake. 4 vols.		24	0
Frost and Fire, by a Traveller, 2 vols		31	8
The History of Freemasonry, by Wm. Alexander Laurie...		9	8
A Winter in Algeria, by Mrs. C.A. Rogers, with Illustrations		9	0
Giants and Dwarfs, by Edward J. Wood		8	0
After the War, by Whitelaw Reid		4	8
From Waterloo to the Peninsula, by G. A. Sala, 2 vols ...		18	0
Doctor Austin's Guests, by W. Gilbert		4	8
The Solace of a Solitude, by Mary Ann Ketty		4	8
A Narrative of Captivity in Abyssinia, by Henry Blanc ...		9	0
Pictures of the Period, by Wm. F. Collier		5	12
Across Mexico, by W. H. Bullock		5	0
The Tour of Doctor Syntax, by Wm. Combe		5	12
Physical Geography of the Holy Land, by Edward Robinson		9	0
The Spanish Gipsy, by George Eliot		5	12
Volcanoes and Earthquakes, by M.M. Zarcher and Margolle		6	0
Vesuvius, by John Phillips		8	0
The Sea Fisherman, by J. C. Wilcocks		9	8
Great Hucklebud		9	8
The Dervishes, by John P. Brown		10	8
Among the Arabs, by G. Napbegyi		4	8
The Maori King, by J. E. Gorst		8	0
Charity Helstone, by Mrs. Carey Brock		3	12
Vermont Valve: or Home pictures in Australia, by Manuel J. Fiske.		4	8
Walks in the Black Country and its Green Borderland, by G. T. Burgford		9	0
Another England, by E. Carton Booth		5	12
What to Observe: or the Traveller's Remembrance, by Col. J. R. Jackson		8	0
Biographies of Eminent Soldiers, by Major-General J. Mitchell		6	12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ditto 5, 7, 11, and 20 „

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER AND COMPANY,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,
having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undersigned Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. H. Mann & Co., Mangalore and Mercara.
Messrs. James, Andrew & Co., Calicut.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709.
By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.C.M. Queen Victoria.
H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.
Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous Imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1862.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Colovne (Prussia)."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—My Wife, NATALIA MARRIA GOODINHO, having left me without my wish or consent, I hereby give notice, that I WILL NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS she may have incurred or may hereafter incur.

IGNACIO GOODINHO.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messrs. Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, from parties willing to undertake the following work:—

CONSTRUCTING ROADS at the COLABA COTTON GREEN.

The Plan and Specifications of the Work can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, P. D.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay, 25th July 1870.

KHATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, called for WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August 1870, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., for the purpose of receiving and, if approved, passing the Liquidator's Accounts, is POSTPONED; and will now be HELD on the 22nd of AUGUST 1870, at 4 P.M.

W. G. HALL, Liquidator.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—At a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at the Registered Office, Broach, THIS DAY, the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried at the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 30th ultimo, was confirmed:—

"That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of Dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500 by re-payment to each shareholder on the Company's Register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 19th July 1870.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve of and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 20th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 8th and 22nd July, and 5th and 19th August.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 13th and 27th July, and 10th and 24th August.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 6th and 20th July, and 3rd and 17th August.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 20th July and 17th August.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 8th July and 5th August.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Carwar, Narrakal, (and occasionally Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 12th and 26th July, and 9th and 23rd August.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 5th and 19th July, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th August.

For KURRACHEE, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th July, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 9th and 23rd July, and 6th and 20th August.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 16th July and 13th August.

Managing Agents.....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Madras.....Messrs. BINNY & Co.
„ Bombay.....Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the EIPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation); WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles not hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Iron in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets,

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

MR. H. B. ADDIS
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,
JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the
BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking as a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,
(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),
By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Land shares. Government notes declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	1,420
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	597½
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	502½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	102½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	9 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	310
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	370
4,000	300	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
31,999	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	122
64,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,625-30
2,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	169
1,750	2,000	2 0	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,045
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,500	250	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100

800	75	Jan. '86	Bank of Bombay	16	62
15	25		Do. China		
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6	
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15	
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1	1½
			East India Bank's	22	
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6	
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	5	
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial		1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

	5,250	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	690
	3,500	2,449		B'bay & Bengal S. S.	15
	2,000	2,500		Bombay S. S.	300
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11-1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11-3/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	109
Do.	30 days' sight	110 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	109⅝
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99⅜
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent.	114
Five per cent.	103
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	97½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10 8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 15
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.

(From TOOLSIE & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, July 23.)

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Early in the week there was a slight improvement in the rates, but later on they again receded, and close a shade below the rates current last mail.

FREIGHTS.—Have advanced 5s., not because unfixed tonnage has decreased, or the demand for shipping orders increased, but simply because there is a war in Europe. At first ship agents wanted an advance of a pound or two, and managed to create a little excitement, but facts are stubborn things, and a compromise was effected at the rate above mentioned. The first thing that will affect freights upwards to any great extent is the arrival of new Jute, and that cannot arrive here in any quantity before end of August or September, as the crop is late this year. Steamers for Europe via Suez Canal still continue to command full rates, viz., £3-5 to £3-10, whereas the rate at Bombay is only £2-5 to £2-10. The unfixed tonnage in port has increased during the week from 21 to 24,000 tons.

INDIGO.—The London July sales concluded on the 19th instant: wire particulars of which will be found in the telegram paragraph. As yet no estimates of the damage done to the growing crops by the heavy rain and floods referred to in last issue have been received; it has, however, been ascertained that the loss is not likely to be serious owing to a favourable change in the weather; the rainfall has abated, the rivers are fast falling, and altogether prospects have much improved during the week; it may, however, be repeated that the actual out-turn of the crop is still as great an uncertainty as it was a week ago.

BENGAL COTTON.—The market has been completely at a stand-still, owing to the effect of the war on prices in Europe. Supplies are, however, so unimportant that holders have not attempted to sell, but passively watch the course of the home markets. It is therefore difficult to quote present values, and it is more likely that the whole of the cotton remaining in the country will be applied to local consumption, than that dealers will accommodate themselves to the equivalent of home values, so long as fair Bengal remains at its present low value in Liverpool, viz., 6¼d. per lb.

GUNNY CLOTH.—Heavy Cloth for American Cotton Bales.—All the power-loom make is sold to the end of the year at Rs. 6 per piece. It should be mentioned that the manufacture of this cloth is confined to one mill—the Borneo Company—who only turn out about 100 bales monthly. In hand-loom make the demand has fallen off very considerably, still the article cannot be made to a profit under Rs. 6 per piece, with Jute and Jute Butts rating at present high prices. Light Cloth for Indian Cotton Bales.—This cloth has continued in fair demand for shipment to Bombay and the Coast; but the present panic in cotton will no doubt check the demand for a time—but only for a time, as the cotton crops of India must go forward to Europe sooner or later even if the price falls to 4d.

GUNNY BAGS.—For export have been rather quiet for the season, and, looking at the very small quantity exported to Burmah, Bombay, and the Coast during the past six months, as compared with the same time in previous years, it really seems remarkable; look at the figures—

January to June inclusive,	1870	9,000,000 bags.
,, ,, ,,	1869	12,000,000 ,,
,, ,, ,,	1868	22,000,000 ,,

and to add to this, the stocks of bags all throughout India never were smaller than they are at present, and what is still more important, the price of the raw material from which gunnies are made is at present dearer than ever before known, while the description of bags taken for export are not much higher than usual. These facts are worthy of the attention of shippers. The local demand for bags has continued steady, and for twills a good demand has set in, and large orders have been placed. The very inferior quality and irregular character of native hand-made bags has at last attracted the notice of shippers, who are using machine-made bags instead, and unless the natives turn out a better article, this trade will be knocked on the head altogether.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd July, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	21,910	0	6
Merchandize	12,023	4	3
Electric Telegraph	285	13	4
Total Rs.	34,254	2	1
Corresponding week in July, 1869. Open 308 Miles.			
Coaching	23,470	10	7
Merchandize	13,087	12	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	142	8	6
Electric Telegraph	353	2	6
Total Rs.	37,054	1	4
Decrease	2,799	15	3

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

Kyle, Captain, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, on promotion, to England.
Gavin, Lieutenant, 2/12th Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
Kelso, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Bolaram.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 14th July 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

1st Battalion 19th Foot.—Lieutenant J. F. Fraser to be Captain, from the 3rd July 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

11th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. J. Stead, General List, Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Grey, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 8th July 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 25th April last, Lieutenant A. C. F. FitzGeorge, of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Personal Staff, with effect from the 25th April last.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified:—

6th Foot.—Captain A. C. Hall, 2nd Battalion.
6th Foot.—Lieutenant F. Longbourne, 1st Battalion.
25th Foot.—Captain R. T. Higgins, 1st Battalion.
25th Foot.—Lieutenant J. H. H. S. D. Hogarth, 2nd Battalion.
25th Foot.—Lieutenant H. H. Mulcahy, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot.—Captain R. H. Buller, 1st Battalion.
60th Foot.—Captain C. P. Cramer, 2nd Battalion.

Adjutant, on promotion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Colonel E. H. Fisher, 8th Brigade, to remain in Cashmere, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain C. W. H. Wilson, to remain in Cashmere, from the 15th July to the 1st August, on private affairs, in extension.

10th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign H. R. Roberts, to England for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign R. J. Morrison, to Mussoorie, from the 10th May to the 10th August, on private affairs.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign C. A. M. Morris, to England overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot.—Captain R. K. Taylor, to remain at Simla, from 14th to the 18th June, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

88th Foot.—Lieutenant H. F. Turnbull, to Murree and adjacent hills from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

104th Foot.—Ensign H. C. Halkett, to Calcutta, from the 8th July to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

102nd Foot.—Surgeon W. Haward, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 29th June to the 20th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

107th Foot.—Captain H. Ward, District Inspector of Musketry, Dinapore Division, to remain at Landour, from the 2nd August to the 1st October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel A. Blackwood, (Commandant 35th Native Infantry,) to Mussoorie, from the 2nd of May to the 31st October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Grant, doing duty at Morar, to Allygurh and the Himalayas, for two years, 1st July to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

Major F. J. Ellis, doing duty at Peshawur, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Captain H. I. Wheler, (officiating Wing Officer 11th Native Infantry), to Simla, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

General List, Infantry.—Captain C. O. W. Apperley, to Murree and Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Medical Department.—Surgeon G. Barnard, (44th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th March, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Surgeon J. Ince, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Ludiana, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the 5th August, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev. E. M. Behr, Chaplain of Amritsar, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st September 1870, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. M. Macnaghten, Assistant Commissioner, Multan, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Multan during the absence on leave of Major J. R. G. Shortt.

Lieutenant R. Warburton is appointed as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Punjab, and posted to the Peshawar District.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept Mr. Simon Bunbury's resignation of his appointment as Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, with effect from the 1st July.

Captain A. Goldney, District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, has obtained fifteen days privilege leave of absence with effect from the 16th July.

Mr. H. J. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, during Captain Goldney's absence, or until further orders.

So much of Punjab Government Order, No. 1771, 23rd ultimo, as directed the transfer of Mr. E. Charle from Multan to Shahpore, is cancelled,—Mr. Charle is transferred to Gujeranwala instead.

Mr. H. J. Tweedale to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Shahpore, when relieved from charge of the Jhelum District.

Mr. W. G. Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner, received charge of the Peshawar Treasury from Mr. F. L. Nevagrasi, officiating Deputy Commissioner, on the 6th July 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Cutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta. Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Sumatra (s)	White	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship River Lune, Williams, to Liverpool.
Ship Fez Robanee, Nacoda, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Orissa, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
20 Sattara (s) ..... Calcutta.
21 Surat (s) ..... Weston ..... Calcutta.

Passengers proceeding from Madras by P & O s s Surat—From Madras to Southampton—Lieutenant Colonel Knocker, Messrs D D Sutherland and H A Moraes.

For Suez—Mrs De Grouilliers.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press,

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M. on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi" and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ..... 10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers ..... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3, 17, and 31, September 14 and 28, October 12 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. [steamer], will be closed on Wednesdays, August 3 and 31, September 28, October 26, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 3 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS [illegible]

	Papers.	Packet Letters.	Post Offices.
[illegible], N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Naudgaum, Chali-gaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.		{5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		{5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

NORDMANN—July 14th, at Salem, the wife of Karl F. Nordmann, Esq., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALE—GILL—July 20th, at Madras, at St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, by the Rev. J. Gorton, M.A., Mr. H. R. Wale, Sub-Medical Department, to Evelina Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Gill.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

RAPER—July 1st, at Lucknow, the wife of Major J. F. Raper Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
WOOD—July 20th, at Oonao, Oudh, the wife of W. C. Wood, Esq., of a daughter.
OGILVIE—July 20th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major James S. Ogilvie, A. C. General, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HAUGHTON—July 16th, at Saugor, Arthur Glynne, son of Captain Haughton, Royal Artillery, aged twelve months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

THE Government of India have now received the most severe warnings that can fall upon a Government short of actual war in its own country and consequent expenditure, if not calamity. Lapped in a fool's paradise, believing, apparently, not only that there would be peace in India, but in all the world, they have spent systematically more money than they raised by taxation, and have pushed taxation to extreme peace limits. All over India prices have risen; taxes, local and imperial, have risen; and yet year after year, save by mere accident, the vast outlay has exceeded the vast revenue. No margin was left for the unforeseen; no reserve was kept in case of war, or in case of famine arising from too much or too little water, or swarms of devouring insects. Pushed on by the party which cries everlastingly—Spend, spend; Borrow, borrow—giving way to the cant about our "mission" to do this and prepare for that, the Government of India, adopting a policy of sentiments and the "higher law," has drawn deeply on the means of the present and the resources of the future, regardless of its failing opium revenue, regardless of the near probabilities that hang around every Government in the world. And it is under these circumstances that we have a war in Europe which must reduce the customs revenue of India, and are face to face with a war in China, in which India, as the representative and the heart of British power in the East, must take part. It is almost impossible to conceive that the outburst of Chinese—patriotism shall we call it?—will not lead to a fresh expedition. If the reports be true, France and Russia directly, and every foreign nation indirectly, have suffered or will suffer. India will have to move, or aid in a movement, and what will become of her budget, assailed on one side by the French Emperor, and on the other by the Chinese "patriots?" Surely these, and the facts of the last two years, ought to wake up the Government to the duty of spending less, borrowing less, and of preparing for evil days always lying in wait.

THE Colonels of the British Army have recently had their grievances on the subject of supersession by those of the Indian service promptly enquired into and remedied. The commissions to Major General, of those who had already been superseded, have been antedated; and it has been ruled in future that the rank of Major General conferred on an officer of the Indian list shall only be local until the Colonel on the British list immediately senior to him as Colonel may become a Major General. The concession thus promptly made in favour of officers in the British service presents a marked contrast to the manner in which the whole of the officers of the Staff Corps have been treated with regard to their supersession by those of the Local Army. It will doubtless be fresh in the memory of our military readers, that when the Staff Corps was thrown open to the whole army under Lord Cranborne's despatch No. 159, dated 8th August 1866, by far the greater portion of the officers availed themselves of the offer and entered it, leaving a comparatively very small number on the local list. The fact that the promotion of these few local officers would now be greatly accelerated, and that they would in their turn speedily supersede the whole of the officers of the Staff Corps, became immediately self-evident; and was brought to the notice of the then Secretary of State for India. If at this juncture he had acted in fairness to the Staff Corps, the matter might easily have been adjusted. As soon as it was perceived that the number of officers remaining local was infinitely small, when compared with the rest of the army, he should have placed these few officers on the same footing with the Staff Corps as regards promotion by length of service; and thus equalized the promotion of the whole of the army, rather than sacrifice the Staff Corps as a body to the interests of the minority, and permit the latter to obtain unprecedented promotion over the heads of all others. If this plan had been adopted, the Locals would even have had no cause to complain; they would have had their promotion secured to them after a fair average length of service, and supersession would have been out of the question. The course recently adopted to obviate the supersession of British colonels may, however, be now taken as a precedent in the case of the Staff Corps and the Locals. There is no reason why an officer of the Staff Corps should not receive local promotion one day prior to that on which a local officer, his junior, may obtain substantive rank—a measure of this nature would be attended with no pecuniary outlay, but would be merely a tardy act of justice to the officers of the Staff Corps, and would be justly appreciated. The redress of Indian officers' grievances is still obtainable, and if we may judge from Her Majesty's late reply on this subject, there is even yet a probability of their meeting with fair consideration. The remedy lies in the hands of the officers of the Staff Corps, and it rests with them alone to lose no time in pressing the question firmly, but respectfully, before the highest authority, with a view to obtain a just and impartial hearing in a matter so [illegible] affecting their interests and position[illegible]

[illegible] so numerously [illegible] there is, in England, so little [illegible] of a career, for a young man. Unless a man has considerably more than the average practical ability, he may toil for years without reaching a competence even, much less an income sufficient to keep up his position as a gentleman. When we see men of more or less ability and fairly educated, struggling for a post worth perhaps £100 or even less per annum, it gives us a rather hopeless idea of the chances of employment for the defeated candidates. In the liberal professions, there is still less prospect of advance for any but men of superior ability and tact. The Law; the profession of Civil Engineering; the Arts; Architecture; Medicine—all are overmanned, and none but the strongest succeed. We do not mean to say that only the weaker, the refuse, come to India. That would be an utterly unwarrantable assertion. But we do consider that there are few who would come to the country could they enjoy nearly equal advantages in England. Young men especially are seldom content to wait many years for the chance of making their way in the world. They know that a long time must elapse before they can hope to get even a foothold on the social ladder, and a longer still, before they can become known to the world, as men in whose deeds and words there is more than ordinary interest. Want of tact may keep back the cleverest man, in a profession where it is as needful as mere knowledge.

Again, there are a few who prefer an Indian career, because it *is* a career, though there are many who fail to one who succeeds. There is but one thing certain, however, to a new arrival, young or old, in this country, namely, that he is in India. Being there, then, the question resolves itself into—"How to make the best of it?" Opinions differ as to the means, and consequently the results are various. The prevailing idea is—"How to make it most like England." The Portuguese wisely did not attempt to make a second Lisbou of Goa; but then they fell into the opposite extreme. They made themselves too much like Hindoos. For the higher civilisation to merge itself into the lower, to debase itself into the fatal indolence and filth of Hindoo life, must be a wrong and suicidal policy. On the other hand, for the greater to set up its own standard, nailing the flag to the pole, and refusing to blend with the folds of any other, is as criminal to the less exalted race, as the other is to its own. For us to set up our rules of life, to import our own manners and customs, regardless of the feelings of the Hindoos, would be morally wrong. We should be refusing to do good where the opportunity lay under our hand. It is impossible to expect that the Hindoos would search out for themselves the excellence of our institutions, unless we aid them by modifying what is obviously against their ideas. We say to the natives—"We, who have just arrived from Europe the great seat of civilisation, and from England the greatest nation in the world, offer you the newest forms of our own institutions. You shall have in one lump what it not only took centuries to perfect, but which is suited to us, only because we have been educated to it during those self-same years. You who are but just emerging from a bigoted conversatism, of more than two thousand years, shall be blessed with institutions which are in advance of you by just that period of time." The consequence is naturally comparative failure.

MAGAZINE SERGEANT STEWART LAVERTY has been appointed Acting Sub-Conductor from the 21st July 1870, vice Hickey, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate.

THE services of Captain B. H. Mathew, R.E., Adjutant Sappers and Miners, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of Government in the Railway Department.

LIEUT. ROBERT GRAHAM MAYNE, Cadre 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, is to be Captain by brevet from the 21st July 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

SURGEON-MAJOR WYLLIE, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Northern Division of the Army, from 12th May to 2nd June 1870, both days inclusive.

MAJOR J. GORDON, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in October next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. R. W. CRAWFORD, M.P., in a letter dated the 18th ultimo, acknowledging receipt of a communication from the Madras Chamber, remarks:—

"The petition to which it refers was presented to the House of Commons on the evening of Monday the 29th May, and it appears in the votes of the following day. I quite concur in the view taken throughout India generally of the unsatisfactory state of the public revenues, and the impolicy of supplementing by means of a partial and oppressive tax on incomes, a deficit caused by a lavish expenditure on public works of an unproductive character."

THE "Pioneer" says that the long delay which has once or twice occurred in the trial of European prisoners in India has given occasion for remark in England. "A recent circular of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, seems in a measure to meet the difficulty. If during the sessions of the High Court any justice of the peace is nearly ready to make a committal, he is now directed to inform the Court by telegraph that the case may be disposed of at an adjourned session, instead of waiting till the next sessions."

A CASE has just been committed to the Punjab Chief Court from Murree, in which Mr. Gordon, the personal assistant to agent Punjab and Delhi Railways, is charged with having used insulting language to one Hyat Khan, calculated to cause a breach of the peace. He is charged with having made use of the terms *chupraho you soor*. The Lahore paper remarks—"Every one who reads this will be indignant to think that this gentleman has been subjected to this extraordinary indignity and inconvenience. We say nothing to interfere with the course of justice when we hope that the case will establish a reasonable precedent for dealing with European subjects when they happen, which must indeed be very seldom, to commit the serious crime which is involved in the vernacular sentence quoted."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, MORNING.

Last night Earl Granville in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, admitted the gravity of the contents of the producted (? rejected) Treaty published in the "Times," but said that they knew nothing of its origin. They believed that the French and Prussian Governments would give an immediate and spontaneous explanation, which should immediately be submitted to Parliament.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE REJECTED TREATY.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, 1-21 P.M.

The "Times" pledges the authenticity of the draft of the Treaty published yesterday, and which has made a sensation.

The "Daily N[illegible] if the information regardi[illegible] English neutrality [illegible]. [illegible]lads passed Dover [illegible]e his Financial [illegible]

[illegible] JULY, AFT. [illegible]day was firm, [illegible] tendency.

[illegible]5,000 was this day withdrawn [illegible] the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mail of the 6th instant reached Suez on the 24th idem.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day was very dull.
Frir Dhollera 6¾d.
The Manchester Market is flat with little doing.
7 lbs. Shirtings 8s.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 1d.

THE AURORA FRAUDS CASE.

WE are informed that the prisoners in the Aurora case will not be brought up until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Justice Bayley will on Friday morning *pro formâ* adjourn the Criminal Sessions until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. On that day the full Court will give its opinion on the law applicable to the case, and afterwards Mr. Ferguson (on the same day) will be heard in mitigation of punishment on behalf of Marks, and if the counsel for the other prisoners have anything to the same effect to say, they also will be heard. Mr. Justice Bayley will then pass the sentences.

"LOTHAIR'S" POLITICAL REFERENCES.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. DISRAELI'S new novel is largely in demand at present in India, just as a supply of mango steens or any other rare luxury from abroad might be; and many of the readers of it who have not paid any very sustained or acute attention to the current of European politics will be at a loss to understand his references both to events and persons, and will be puzzled to know how far his delineations have regard to actual circumstances and are not merely pure inventions of fancy. Especially must this be the case as regards the Italian movement, and its relationship to what has been called the "European Revolution." Is Mirandola Mazzini? Who is Captain Bruges? Who on earth may "the divine Theodora" be? And is there such a secret society as the terrible "Madre Natura," which aims not only at making Rome the capital of an Italian state, but also at extinguishing Sensitism and organising society on a new basis! These, and such like questions, must occur to many of the readers of "Lothair;" and a few remarks in that connection may be of interest to an intelligent portion of the Indian public.

It is a sign of the times that the leader of the English Conservatives now displays some thing like a real, if comical, interest in the Italian movement and the European Revolution. In a speech in Parliament in 1862, after Garibaldi's chief exploit in Sicily and Naples had been performed, Mr. Disraeli contemptuously referred to him as "a person called Garibaldi," I think, but now all that is changed. Of course it would be absurd to ascribe to a novelist all the opinions that he puts in the mouths of his characters, but clearly, in "Lothair," all the virtue is made to be on the side of the revolutionists, and the reader's sympathies are evoked in their favour. "The divine Theodora," who is depicted as the very flower of womanhood, despatches a disciple, shortly before her death, to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon if he insist upon sending back the French troops to Rome, and yet, after her death, Disraeli, speaking in his own person, refers to her as that "divine Theodora, who, let us hope, returned at last to those Elysian fields she so well deserved." These be portentous signs, my brethren, and look as if the son of Levi himself were a member of the "Madre Natura," and had had England allotted to him as the sphere for his operations.

Making all allowance, however, for the licence of the novelist and the peculiar character of this particular novelist's mind, it is evident that Mr. Disraeli in "Lothair" has very close reference to recent events and to existing characters, and in order to elucidate his narrative it may be allowed to refer to events on which he does not touch. The French Emperor has always got the credit of having been in his youth One of the Carbonari, and he certainly sought to overthrow the Papal power, along with an elder brother who died in the struggle. It is also understood that the night before the execution of Felice Orsini (who according to "Lothair" was an agent of the "Madre Natura") Napoleon visited that Italian in his cell, and there received such information as induced him to undertake the Italian campaign of 1859 against Austria. It is probable that only the fear of Prussia, of Mr. Disraeli's friend Lord Malmesbury, and of a European coalition against France induced the Emperor to make the peace of Villafranca; for when Italy, with the exception of Rome and Venetia, was freed, not only, as he promised, from the Alps to the Adriatic but also from the Alps to the dark mountains of Calabria, he might by lifting a finger have stayed the proceeding, and yet he allowed it to be accomplished, though his engagement with Austria almost bound him to interfere. He did not do so; and, which is a curious fact in the secret history of Europe, about this time the Revolution very nearly made what would have been an extraordinary attempt. After the taking of Naples, when Garibaldi had all the prestige of success on his side and could command money on the Bourses, it was proposed to him, among others, by some of his chief officers, that he should skirt Rome, leave the Quadrilateral alone, and make a movement into Central Europe, establishing there a great moving camp. Hungary was then unreconciled to Austria, all the force of Poland which was wasted in the insurrection of 1863 was available, the Piedmontese soldiers had been tampered with, so had the French in Rome, and efforts were being made to secure the sympathy of France for the movement. Garibaldi hesitated over this proposal for two days and then declined it. A knowledge of this scheme may have come to Napoleon's ears and alarmed him, or made him fear things were going too fast. Up to this time his sympathies, stimulated perhaps by Orsini's revelations, had been favourable to the Italian cause,—but now he, apparently at least, took a more decided position against it in regard to the question of Rome.

The increasing power which he accorded to the Empress in

with such diverse laws as Parsees, Hindoos, and Mussalmans.

11. With regard to section 8 of the Draft Bill taking away the right of polygamy from persons married before Registrars, I am requested to state that this interference with both law and custom sanctioned by religion would appear very objectionable to those who adopt the latter alternative mentioned in paragraph 10. The Hindu law, though sanctioning, can hardly be said to encourage polygamy, and the penury of many Mussalmans has a similar effect in preventing the practice being generally common. His Excellency in Council does not see the necessity of enacting so general a measure as the contemplated innovation at the instance of the small community of Brahmoes. While admitting that here, as in other parts of the customary law, it is desirable to induce a higher ethical standard, Government consider that this may be attained as education progresses among the people, the change being aided by the decisions of the Courts which tend to put restrictions on license. As illustrating the tendency of case-made law in this direction, I am to refer to a decision of the Bombay High Court ruling [volume 2, part 1, 1864,] that a custom allowing wives to divorce themselves from their husbands was ill-legal. Marriages with this condition are mentioned by Sir Thomas Strange in 1830 as being in familiar use at Bombay. In the present state of enlightenment His Excellency in Council is of opinion that for some time to come much of the development and restriction of the customary law about marriage and similar matters may be left to the gradual operation of judicial tribunals.

12. In reply to the question put in the 3rd paragraph of your letter under acknowledgment, I am desired to draw attention to the appended "Summary of Opinions" as showing the view taken of the bill by the educated natives. There would appear to be a general apprehension that the religious feelings of the various communities would be injured if dissenters from those sects were permitted to enjoy the privileges of their religion after having virtually renounced it. I am also to refer to the appended extract from *Native Opinion* of the 19th December 1869, containing a minute said to have been written by Mr. Shaw Stewart, and to state that the Governor in Council concurs in much of what is there set forth.

13. While, for the reasons above stated, His Excellency in Council considers that the preamble of any bill on the subject should rather affirm than throw doubts upon the validity of customary marriages in this presidency, he is not prepared to recommend any immediate and general extension of the limits of caste or relationship within which intermarriage shall be legal. I am to observe that this change in the law does not appear to have been sought by the Brahmoes nor by any other class. Until therefore the people themselves express an opinion, it is, in the judgment of His Excellency in Council, expedient that the law should remain as it is, and that a subject of such wide-spread interest should be first more generally discussed by the public. It would moreover be desirable that any Draft Bill on the subject should be published in the vernacular languages.

14. Government see no objection to an enactment to permit the Brahmoes or any other sect dissenting from recognized religions to contract a civil marriage before a Registrar as is the case in England. It would seem that such a liberty would be sufficient, as, in the present stage of opinion, the individuals who wish to sever themselves entirely from their hereditary faith are not many. The necessity of any formal objection such as is contemplated in the declaration prescribed in section 2 of the Draft Bill is not apparent, and it is believed that if so formal an act were dispensed with, there would be less objection to the bill and less opportunity of sectarian feuds. Conscientious scruples would be obviated and a modified religious ceremony subsequent to the civil marriage might in time be regarded as sufficient by the religious community to which the contracting parties belonged. From previous analogies it may be inferred that custom would ultimately recognise what orthodoxy once denounced.

15. His Excellency in Council has, as requested in your concluding paragraph, considered the present Draft Bill in connection with the so-called Lex-Loci Act XXI. of 1850. In the absence of decisions it is not easy to express an opinion as to the incidence of this Act on the variety of interests which would be affected were the bill to pass into law. But it would seem that in such case a person contracting a civil marriage in accordance with its provisions would be protected in his rights and property. Such a marriage, whether or not accompanied with the formal declaration of objection to the rites of religion, could hardly be regarded as a renunciation of the hereditary faith, and therefore the dictum laid down by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Abraham *vs.* Abraham* has no direct application to the status of the parties after marriage. There would doubtless, however, be cases where a person expelled from caste on account of such a marriage would insist on his right to share in property and endowments, such as burial grounds, temples, &c., vested for the use of the caste by particular grants or prescription. Such interference is apprehended by both the Parsee and Hindoo memorialists, and Government are aware of no decision limiting the operation of Act XXI. of 1850 to rights arising from the general law as distinguished from those arising under specific grants or bequests of private individuals.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN JARDINE,

Acting Under-Secretary to Government (Judicial Department.)

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1870.

LETTER FROM Mr JUSTICE NEWTON.

To the SECRETARY to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 10th ultimo of your letter No. 933, dated the 19th March last, requesting me to supply any information that I might be able on the subject of an accompanying communication from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, relative to the bill to legalise marriages between certain natives of India not professing the Christian religion. I regret that I was unable to comply with this request before leaving Bombay, and also that I can now reply only in a very unsatisfactory manner as I have no copy of the bill and cannot refer to any of the papers removed from sources of information and means of verification which would have been available in Bombay.

2. I endeavoured before leaving Bombay to ascertain the views entertained by the more enlightened, intelligent and tolerant members of the Hindoo community on the subject under reference, and found the proposed measure to be looked on by them with an antipathy much greater than I should have expected. The aversion seemed to me to arise chiefly from an undefined apprehension of troubles in connection with caste and family associations. One gentleman, whose judgment and liberality entitle his opinion to much respect, assured me that though Hindoos regarded the project as calculated to bring about a dissolution of society. The argument was that, with the Hindoo, religious sanctions and restraints cannot be replaced by any of those other repressing and moderating influences which to some extent compensate for the want of them among communities. With him, it is alleged by those who believe that they know the native character better than we do, there will eventually be no mean between the bondage to rule and custom which allows no liberty of action and utter lawlessness. Where this extreme opinion is not held, it is still urged that any interference with the Hindoo in matter connected with adoption, marriage and ceremonies relating to the dead will cause profound dissatisfaction, and the practice of suttee has been referred to to illustrate the higher Hindoo view of marriage. When I have asked what the caste troubles were which it was expected that the bill, if it became law, would occasion, I have been told that some natives of rank would marry persons of other castes or religion, and being expelled from caste, would probably obtain damages, as the expulsion would be on account of an act which the legislation had expressly legalised. I have objected that no person should be compelled in order to effect a valid marriage to resort to ceremonies to which he might be from conscientious scruples opposed, and I have been answered that such a one should confess himself no longer a Hindoo. Those who do not object to their friends marrying one of another caste or race object strongly (it may be unreasonably) that such an event should be promoted or countenanced by the direct sanction of the law; and a common ground of complaint is found in the persons whose interests this fundamental change of the law is proposed are a most insignificant body, and are divided among themselves on this and almost every other question. On the whole, I have been much impressed by the amount of irritation and dread which the prospect of the measure seems to have produced. While there is a willingness that the law should be relaxed in favour of any body of persons holding well-defined religious views, I infer the existence of much dissatisfaction that a sect of no numerical importance and, it is alleged, not at all agreed in their religious views should be able to induce the legislature to propose a measure which would wound what Hindoo community in a vital part.

3. With respect to the 5th paragraph of the accompaniment of your letter, I may remark that there are many tribes in Western India, such as probably the Thakoors of the Syhadri range, the Gowlies, the Worlees of the Northern Konkan, the Kolies of Guzerat and the Deccan, the Bheels and the Gonds, and I believe the Mhars and the Mangs, (*Query* Ramoshees and Kaskarees also?) among whom marriage takes place in the presence of the headmen and without the intervention of a Gor or Brahman, except where such tribes come in contact with more civilized people. In such cases the marriage would, I apprehend, be held valid as solemnized in accordance with custom having the force of law. I am not aware that there are in India any persons who can properly be designated Buddhists. The Jains who most nearly approach them have protested more than almost any other body against caste and other Brahmanical institutions, and yet, on this side of India, I believe they celebrate their marriages according to the Brahmanical ritual and require the presence of a Gor.

4. I fear that this letter may not only be insufficient generally but that I may have failed to apprehend the exact points on which His Excellency the Governor in Council desired information.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) H. NEWTON.

Near Aden, May 7th, 1869.

* Moore's Privy Council Reports, Volume 9, page 195.—"Upon the conversion of a Hindoo to Christianity, the Hindoo law ceases to have any continuing obligatory force upon the convert. He may renounce the old law by which he was bound as he lays aside his old religion, or if he thinks fit he may abide by the old law notwithstanding he has renounced the old religion."

AN affected singer at a Dublin theatre was told by a wag in the gallery to "come out from behind his nose, and sing his song like other people."

A CLERGYMAN addressed his female auditors as follows:—"Be not proud that our blessed Lord paid your sex the distinguished honour of appearing first to a female after His resurrection, for it was only that the glad tidings might spread the sooner."

The celebrated Dr. Thynne—celebrated almost as much for his love of good living as for his professional skill—called one day upon a certain eccentric nobleman, whom he found sitting alone at a very nice dinner. After some time, the doctor, receiving no invitation to partake of it, said:—"My dear lord, if I were in your lordship's place, I should say, 'Pray, doctor, do as I am doing,' " A thousand pardons for the omission," cried his lordship; "pray, then, do as—I am doing—go home and eat your own dinner."

BOMBAY.

MATHERAN.—The fall of rain at Matheran up to the 15th July was 188 inches.

THE WEATHER.—A signal was hoisted at the Castle flag staff yesterday, indicating that the barometer was falling.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Peter Nelson, a seaman of the ship Lord of the Isles, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a fortnight's imprisonment, for refusing to do duty on board the ship.

DESERTION.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Thomas McCarthy, a seaman of the ship Benefactress, was charged with having deserted the ship. He was sentenced to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

ALIMONY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Assabee, woman, appeared before Mr. Connon to prosecute her husband Kooda bin Lodgay, charging him with neglecting to pay her monthly allowance of fifteen rupees now overdue. The Magistrate ordered the defendant to pay five rupees as costs and the amount due.

TANNA.—We see from the weather report of the Tanna collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th July, that the fall of rain was very favourable. Transplanting operations were mostly completed. The state of public health was generally satisfactory; there was a little cholera of a mild type at Kanjoor, talooka Salette, and cattle disease was reported in talooka Panwell.

EDUCATIONAL.—It is stated by a native contemporary that the Director of Public Instruction has issued a circular to all the vernacular masters in the Government schools, pointing out that those who have entered the educational service after the 1st January 1865, will have to pass an examination under the new rules within two years of the date of the order, or they will be dismissed the service after six months' further notice.

WE hear that Government has ordered the local Arsenal to be transferred to the Grand Arsenal at Bombay, and only a depôt to be kept at Poona. The poor artificers and labourers are all to be dispensed with at once. The Gun Carriage Manufactory at Bombay is to be sent to Poona, and to occupy the present premises of the Arsenal.—*Deccan Herald*, July 27.

WE deeply regret to hear that Pensioned Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, W. W. Wellis, died last evening at the advanced age of 72 years. He was highly respected by all who knew him and leaves a large family to mourn his loss. He was an old mason, and his remains will be interred this evening at 5 o'clock with all the masonic honours.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING.

THE ship RIVER LUNE, 1,126 tons, Captain J. Williams, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,581½ bales of cotton, 131 bales of wool, and 540 cwts. of linseed.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, bound for Bombay, left Aden yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. This steamer is advertised to leave Bombay for Trieste about the 15th of next month.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

DR. HEWLETT held an adjourned inquest yesterday at his office concerning the death of Dawood Cassum and Mahomed Ally, tomtomwallas, who were supposed to have died from being poisoned. It appears that on the night of 11th inst. Dawood was seen at a tobacconist shop near Paodhonee. He left with the other deceased person. About half past 10 P.M. Dawood returned to the shop, and complained of great burning pain in his stomach. He vomited and purged several times, and died at about three o'clock on the following morning. Mahomed Allee, who had been ill for some days, when he returned home also complained of a burning pain in his stomach. He vomited and purged, and died next day at 3 A.M. Neither of the men said a word as to where they had been or what they had eaten that night. They only complained of the pain in the stomach. Dr. Lyon, chemical analyser to Government, made a post mortem examination of the bodies, and found common white arsenic in the fluids of the contents of the stomach and liver of the deceased persons. The fluid contents of Dawood's stomach contained about 16 grains of arsenic, and that of Mahomed about 100 grains.

Verdict—Each of the deceased died from the effects of a poisonous dose of arsenic, but there is no evidence before the jury to say how or by what means, or under what circumstances, the arsenic was taken by either of them.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

DOWN TO 25TH JULY 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 18th July, to 9 A.M. Monday, 25th July, 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of July 1870. Mon. 18.	Tues. 19.	Wed. 20.	Thur. 21.	Fri. 22.	Sat. 23.	Sun. 24.	Total for the week.	Total of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Observatory Colaba Fort.	1·82	2·07	·21	1·74	2·18	...	·21	8·23	44·49
Elphinstone Circle Garden.	Gauge No. 1	1·72	1·18	1·30	1·05	1·69	·03	·27	7·25	49·85
	" No. II.	1·69	1·23	1·35	1·03	1·71	·03	·29	7·36	49·71
	" No. III.	1·66	1·17	1·26	1·06	1·63	·03	·29	7·10	49·07
Port George, E. G. H. Esplanade, Hos. 21s.		1·62	1·10	1·40	1·02	1·58	·05	·27	7·04	47·55
Regt. N. I.		1·60	2·35	1·91	1·30	2·14	·10	·30	9·70	53·18
Byculla, J. J. H.		1·55	1·54	·88	1·18	2·26	·15	·32	7·88	49·47

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

FURTHER CHARGE BY Messrs. W. NICOL AND COMPANY.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Hall, of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., laid the following further information before Mr. Connon the senior magistrate, in the Fort Police Court, against the late cashier and accountant of the firm:—

"I am a European merchant and a member of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., carrying on business under that name in Bombay. I, together with one William Nicol, also a partner in the said firm of W. Nicol and Co., laid an information on the twentieth day of July, instant, against one Narayen Bapshia Senoy, before the Senior Magistrate of Police at Bombay, charging him, under sections 405 and 408 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of the moneys in the said information mentioned, and on the nineteenth instant on my causing enquiries to be made as to the actual amounts of the money received and expended by him on account of my said firm, the said Narayen Bapshia Senoy told me, this deponent, that the sum of Rs. 45,000 or thereabouts had been paid by him on that day (viz. 19th July,) into the National Bank of India, Limited, to the credit of my said firm, and showed an entry of such alleged payment in the firm's cash book, which entry is in the hand of the said Narayen Bapshia Senoy. On enquiry at the said National Bank of India, Limited, I found that no such payment has been made into the said National Bank of India. Having regard to the facts above-stated and to those in the joint information of the said William Nicol and myself above referred to, I say that the said entry so made by the said Narayen Bapshia Senoy is a false entry. I, the said William Gilmour Hall, therefore charge the said Narayen Bapshia Senoy with fabricating false evidence under section 192 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant be issued for the apprehension of the said Narayen Bapshia Senoy, and that he may be dealt with according to law."

As the accused was already in custody on the previous charge the Magistrate did not consider it necessary to grant another warrant.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—27TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Two Mussulmans were charged with stealing a jacket. The second prisoner was discharged for want of evidence, while the first was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Hassum Cassum, a reputed thief, was charged with being in a building at a late hour, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight.

TORTURE.—A buggy-driver was fined fifteen rupees for torturing his horse. A cartman was sentenced to pay a fine of ten rupees for torturing his bullocks at Null Bazaar.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—James West Walter, a European said to be an engineer, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Breach Candy road. He was adjudged to pay [illegible] fined ten rupees, with the alternative of [illegible] imprisonment.

MADRAS RACES.

ENTRANCES OF JULY 14TH FOR MADRAS RACES, 1871.

DERBY.

Mr. Sheardale's.....ch a h.....Paragon.
.....g a colt.....Saladin.
Mr. G.V. Nursing Row's..g a h.....Gem.

QUINDY STAKES.

The Templar's.....ch w h.....Ivanhoe.
Mr. Wheal's.....ns w g.....Moonlight.
.....b w g.....Centurion.
Mr. Sheardale's.....b w g.....Chieftain.
.....b w m.....Old Maid.
.....br w g.....Sinbad.
Mr. Shaw's.....br w filly....Zenobia (4 years.)
Mr. G.V. Nursing Row's..b w colt.....Harn.
.....b w g.....Fleetwing.

OMNIBUS.

The Templar's.....bl w h.....Zouave.
Mr. Shaw's.....br w filly....Zenobia.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mr. Sheardale's.....b w g.....Chieftain.
.....b w m.....Old Maid.
.....br w g.....Sinbad.
The Templar's.....bl w h.....Zouave.
.....ch w h.....Ivanhoe.
Mr. Wheal's.....eng m.....Miss Trelawney.
.....w.....Moonlight.
Mr. Bell's.....b w colt.....Van Amburgh.
Mr. Dalby's.....b w g.....West Australian.
Mr. G. V. Nursing Row...b w colt.....Hurn.
.....b w g.....Fleetwing.
Mr. Shaw's.....br w filly....Zenobia.

BEDOUIN PLATE.

Mr. Sheardale's.....ch a h.....Paragon.
.....g a colt.....Saladin.
.....g a g.....Teazer.
Mr. G. V. Nursing Row's..b a h.....Emerald.
Mr. Beaver's.....g a h.....Rovestum.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE cry in Cabul is—Still they come. The latest arrivals are the son of the Baduckshan chief, the Meer of Kundoz, bringing with him a nuzzur of forty-six horses, forty puttoos, forty pieces of cloth, three slave-girls, two slaves, and twelve pieces of Meshed musk—and Meer Akhoe Ahmed Khan, the Governor of Jellalabad: with the latter came some mullicks of the Khyber Pass. A review of horse artillery, mountain and field batteries and cavalry, was held on the 5th instant by Shere Ali in the plain of Beenee Hissar, at which all the Meers of Turkistan were summoned to attend. The Ameer's harem is undergoing repair, so His Highness, "his wives, &c.," are living for the time being in the Fort.

The politics of the Cabul court are certainly not less intricate and underhand than is proper for those of an Eastern court to be. Intrigues, seldom unravelled, and misrepresentation, always allowed but seldom punished, make anything like a clear idea of Afghan politics a result to be gained by only great care and constant reference to the past. Just at present, for instance, the Governor of Turkistan is in Cabul. He came there in disgrace, being charged with public indecency and tyrannical conduct. His accusers were the chiefs of Sir-i-pool and Shibergan, the Governor of Tashkurgan, the General in command of the Turkistan division, and many other officers of high standing. Nevertheless, he appears at Court, and without much trouble persuades the Ameer that the whole affair is trumped up. The Ameer assures him that he believes the charges to have been false. "You are," he said, "my principal well-wisher and most zealous official, and I do not consider any other person more loyal than you. God willing, I shall keep in store more kindness for you every day." This done, the Ameer goes off to dine with Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, who is the bitterest enemy of the "principal well-wisher." Meanwhile, all the false witnesses are being cutertained at the Ameer's expense and share with the accused His Highness' favour. The truth, in our opinion, is that Shere Ali is well aware that he cannot afford, just now, to quarrel with any one.—*Pioneer*, July 25.

GAME.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, July 22.)

THE Punjab Government has extended its paternal and protecting wing so far over the fishes in our pools and rivers, as to issue a circular declaring that no net shall be used with meshes smaller than 1½ inches square; this should allow of the easy transit through them of many small fry, and is a move in the right direction.

But this is not all that we require: shooting irons (as the Americans call them) are still given to the so-called native sportsmen, and it is an undisputed fact that these men recognise no "close season" whatever; four-footed game of every description and without any reference to sex (or deference either) is shot down indiscriminately all the year round. The noble urial of the salt range, the stately antelope of the desert, the deer of the ravine and of the swamp, and the timid hare of the jungle, are all fish to these men when in their nets, or when well posted for a steady quiet "pot-shot." So also with the feathered tribe of game, the beautiful pheasant of the hills and the almost equally beautiful black partridge of the plains, the chickor, and the little sussee.

The incubating hen and her attendant consort are recklessly potted on the nest itself, and game of all kinds is fast vanishing from the face of the earth. In a few years there will literally be none if this be allowed to go on, and we would earnestly draw the attention of the Financial Commissioner to the subject.

We are decidedly of opinion that much benefit would be derived from the introduction of the license system, as in England. Personally speaking, we would much perfer paying Rs. 50 per annum for a license to shoot, than half that sum to our Collector of income tax now.

We are credibly informed that in the hills above Dharmsala, when the natives lay nets for hawks, many unfortunate pheasants are frequently snared and are simply allowed to die and rot in the nets.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE years 1872 and 1873 should, if all goes well, see remunerative pearl fisheries established on the Tuticorin banks. The mollusc is already in many places two and even three years old, and if the mud and the currents will only let them alone, the Finance Minister will be raised above anxiety about opium.—*Pioneer.*

WE hasten to assure the public that it is not true that Sir Richard Temple is engaged at present in trying to impose an additional 4th per cent. on the income tax, in consequence of the commencement of war in Europe. This will show at once that the statement is equally inaccurate that any shadow of an excuse is eagerly grasped at by Government to improve its surplus by increased taxation. We rejoice to discover by these pleasing indications that we live in enlightened times under a wise, beneficent and conscientious Government.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

WE are sorry to hear that the Rev. Mr. Kilbee Stuart met with an accident at Meean Meer church last Sunday. He was engaged in administering the Holy Communion, when having come directly under the punkah, he was hit by its edge on the head and received a severe contusion. The punkah had been arranged for the Meean Meer chaplain now on leave, who is not so tall as Mr. Stuart, and the necessary change had, through the carelessness of the servants, not been made. Although ill for two days after, Mr. Stuart is, we are happy to say, now quite recovered.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

IN our last we referred to the death of a Mr. W. Powell, a clerk in the Railway Chief Engineer's office at Lucknow. It appears that he did commit suicide, by taking arsenic. Major-General Beadle, the agent to the Railway Company—as to whose indirect connection with the occurrence we also made some remark—has informed us (by telegraph) of his having requested the City Magistrate to let the inquiry which is to be made into the circumstances attendant upon Mr. Powell's death, extend also to the action taken antecedently by himself. Whatever the result of the investigation, General Beadle will have vindicated the integrity of his motives, by thus courting unbiassed inquiry.—*Pioneer*, July 25.

THREE Prussian soldiers who were undergoing a long period of imprisonment for desertion endeavoured to escape from the soldier in charge of them. He immediately fired at them, and brought one of them down dead; he then fired a second time and shot another; and then he fired a third time and the bullet went through the body of the third man. This was certainly sharp practice; and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the civil portion of the community did not take the same view of the case as the military, who are reported to look upon the catastrophe as "a fitting retribution for a grave breach of discipline."

A CURIOUS case of mutiny on board ship is just reported. A Hull steamer, the Hamburg, had on board sixteen military convicts, who, under the care of a lieutenant and ten men, were being conveyed to Wakefield prison. The convicts appeared to have enjoyed the trip so much that they became insubordinate, and were consequently imprisoned in the hold of the vessel. The sight of means to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done,' says the poet, and finding several cases of wine in the said 'hold,' the convicts at once knocked off the heads of the bottles and regaled themselves with the contents. Pot-valiant, they indulged in the hope of obtaining their liberty, but were overpowered and safely conveyed to their destination. It is a wonder the convicts did reach their destination.

C. E. CANDIDATES.

SEVENTY candidates presented themselves at the examination, which commenced on the 4th July at the India Office, for the forty civil engineer appointments to be competed for, but as there is a minimum test for qualification in each case, albeit a very low one, it does not follow that so many as forty candidates will be selected, or that it will be actually any more of a competitive examination than on previous occasions. This will probably be the last examination to be held of the kind, which has become an affair of mere cram, and as a means of testing the candidates' qualifications as engineers, has from the first been utterly inefficacious.—*Pioneer.*

CHARGE OF INFANTICIDE.

PUNJAB CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Judge—H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Presiding.

REG. v. KILBITZER.

THIS was the case of the woman at Mooltan who was accused of concealing the birth of her child, killing it and hiding the body. She appeared quite young, about seventeen years old. She pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Plowden, for the prosecution, after making a few remarks on the law on the subject, stated the ascertained facts of the case. On the 14th of June the prisoner, wife of a color sergeant of the 109th Regiment, Mooltan, felt unwell, and on the next morning was delivered of a child, which she states she found dead; after which she wrapped the child up in a bundle and gave it to her brother to conceal. The bundle was subsequently discovered and the doctor made an examination of the child's body and found marks on the nose as if it had been pinched, and further that on opening the body and examining the lungs, discovered that the child had been suffocated.

Dr. J. Candy, Assistant Surgeon Her Majesty's 109th Foot, called and examined by Mr. Plowden, Government Advocate, deposed—I recognize the prisoner at the bar. She is Mrs. Kilbitzer. I made an examination of her in June at Mooltan for the purpose of ascertaining if she had been confined. I was of opinion that she had been confined forty-eight hours previously. She admitted it. The child was a mature nine months child. It had been dead about thirty or forty hours. Putrefaction then had not commenced. I examined the lungs and heart; the lungs were a red-dish colour and inflated with air, which was easily seen by pressure between the fingers; the lungs also floated when I placed them in water. These appearances showed the child had been born alive. The heart was healthy. I detected only a blue mark on each side of the nostrils. I considered the child had met its death by the nostrils being pinched. If the child died of suffocation, the vessels about the heart and lungs would be filled with dark blood and the air vessels distended with air. I found those appearances.

The rest of the medical evidence related to the possibility of the child's death having been caused by the woman being alone and unassisted. The doctor declared that in his opinion it was impossible.

Private Draine, called and sworn, stated that he went out for a walk on the 16th of June at 5 o'clock in the morning and was returning to barracks at about 7, when he encountered Private Manning of his regiment, who drew his attention to a small bundle which was lying near. He (Draine) said it might be stolen property; the bundle was removed to the "hospital dead house" by order of the adjutant of the regiment.

William Kelly, called and sworn, said he was a brother of Mrs. Kilbitzer. He lived with her and they both slept in the same room. He continued—I remember my sister waking me up one night to shampoo her. I shampooed her, she complained of being in pain in her back. I shampooed her for a quarter of an hour and I then left off as I thought she was asleep. I did not shampoo her again but remained awake until 3 o'clock. My sister did not call me any more that night. I heard her moaning for about a quarter of an hour. I saw my sister in the morning, she got up about gunshot. She did not send me on any message that day. Q. Did she tell you anything to do on that day? A. Yes, she gave me a pillow to bury. Q. (By the Court) Was there anything in the pillow? A. No, but she afterwards gave me a bundle which she told me to bury. Q. What kind of bundle was it? A. A ragged one. Q. Did you look in the bundle to see what was in it? A. No. I simply took the bundle and buried it in the jungle. Q. Is this the piece of counterpane you threw away? A. Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spitta (for the defence). Q. Did your sister appear strange on the next day after you heard her moaning? A. Yes, she appeared silly. She gave me a pillow to bury and I told her not to make a fool of me. Q. (By the Court) How did you bury the bundle? A. I buried it before some natives. Q. Did you see her (the prisoner) after you had buried the bundle? A. Yes, I saw her, and when I told her I had buried the bundle she asked what bundle? Q. Did you know your sister going to have a baby? A. No. Q. Did you see your sister making clothes for the child? A. Yes, she was making little pinafores and shifts. Q. Will you explain what you mean by the word "silly"? A. Mad, out of her senses. Q. How did your sister look? A. She looked out of her senses; it struck me in the morning she looked silly. Q. Don't you think a mad or silly look in your sister's face is something particular? A. I don't know.

The prisoner's statement in the lower court was then read. She said that one night feeling ill and sick she got her brother to shampoo her. Afterwards, in the middle of the night, she became insensible with pain, and when she recovered herself she had given birth to a child, which was lying dead under the bed-clothes. She wrapped it up and went out and buried it, being frightened because it was dead; (afterwards she said she gave it to her brother to take away and bury.) In this statement she also asked her husband to forgive her. Prisoner is the daughter of a sergeant in a Highland regiment and had been married to her husband nearly eight months before the child was born. Her husband and she had never agreed because of his treament of her stepfather.

The Judge in summing up said,—Gentlemen of the Jury, the prisoner is charged with two offences, first, the murder of her child, and second, the concealment of its birth. The questions you have to decide are, first, was the child born dead, or was it accidentally killed or was it intentionally killed? and secondly, was there a secret disposal of the body with a view to conceal birth? The law prevents our calling the husband as evidence in the case, but there is evidently something behind all the evidence we have heard that we don't know of. It is clear that there must have been some motive in the woman's mind for concealment. The counsel for the defence urged that there was not, but the force of the facts related we cannot admit this. She knew she was close upon her time for delivery. Her husband is sleeping close outside. Her pains come upon her. Yet under the very circumstances in which all women would seek help, she conceals her pain, and merely gets her brother to shampoo her. That is not the course she would have taken if all had been straight and above-board. The natural course would be to send for a doctor. Therefore we must conclude that there was some cause for her letting no one know. In the second place, we enquire what is the evidence, that she made preparation for the birth of an infant. If she could have brought forward evidence on this point, that would have quite destroyed this charge. In the lower court there is no evidence at all, but here for the first time her young brother is brought forward to say that he had seen her making baby clothes. If she did, where are these clothes? Why are they not produced? They would certainly have been brought forward if they had been in existence. But no such attempt is made, and we have nothing but the statement of one who of all others is the most likely to be influenced in her favour. There is a third point I must direct your attention to, and to which I have already called the attention of the counsel for the defence. She in her statement says that she asked her husband to forgive her. It is clear there was some reason for this: she must have been pursuing some course that was wrong which caused her to ask forgiveness. With these few general remarks, gentlemen, I will ask you to follow me through the medical evidence. (The doctor's evidence was read and commented on.) He distinctly states that the child was alive when born and that death was due to suffocation by pressure on the nostrils, where indeed two blue marks were found. The Judge pointed out that if this were done during delivery it was as much murder as if done afterwards. The question as to whether it had been accidentally done was then discussed. If she was unconscious it was impossible, if she was conscious it was possible but highly improbable. The doctor never heard of a case in which a woman used her hands to assist her own delivery. Besides on delivery the face is turned away from the mother so that if she did employ her hands the face would not suffer. So that altogether there was the greatest improbability that the death was caused in her agony by her assisting herself. I will not trouble the jury with all the circumstances of the concealment. For this part of the charge it is immaterial whether the child was dead or alive. Her husband was never called or told anything about it, and the story of the wrapping up of the child in the cloth and tying it up and burying it in the rubbish pit is only too plain. Her own statement had certain contradictions in it. One time she said she did it herself, another, that her brother did it. I can see no fact that affords a means to avoid a conclusion that is irresistibly drawn. The discrepancies in the exculpatory evidence were considerable. Her brother now for the first time says that he observed his sister looking silly or mad, and the motive of the statement was apparent. But might this have been puerperal fever? The doctor saw her a few hours after and saw no symptoms of fever or madness about her. It is urged that if concealment had really been intended, it would have been better done. We must remember that it was done by a little boy and an excited woman who were obviously unable to carry out any regular plan. With these words I will leave the case in your hands. (The jury rise.) By the bye, gentlemen, I may state that you are at liberty to couple with your verdict a recommendation to mercy. Indeed I may say that in that case I shall be happy to forward it on to Government.

After an absence of about half-an-hour, the jury returned—Verdict: We acquit on the capital charge. We find guilty on the second charge, but recommend to mercy as the jury are of opinion that the woman secreted the child through fear of finding it lying dead beside her.

The Judge then sentenced the prisoner to six months' simple imprisonment. She had sat through the trial with great composure, though exhibiting considerable emotion during Mr. Spitta's speech on her behalf. She received the verdict of the jury with calmness and something like carelessness, but on receiving sentence she seemed quite taken by surprise, and sank down weeping bitterly in silence in which she was not disturbed for some minutes.

A MAN having been brought before a Dutch justice of the peace in Albany county, on a charge of having four wives, the astonished magistrate exclaimed, "You let dat man go. If he lifs mit four wives he has punishment enough. I lifs mit only vone and dat's more'n I can stand."

CASHMERIAN FESTIVITIES.

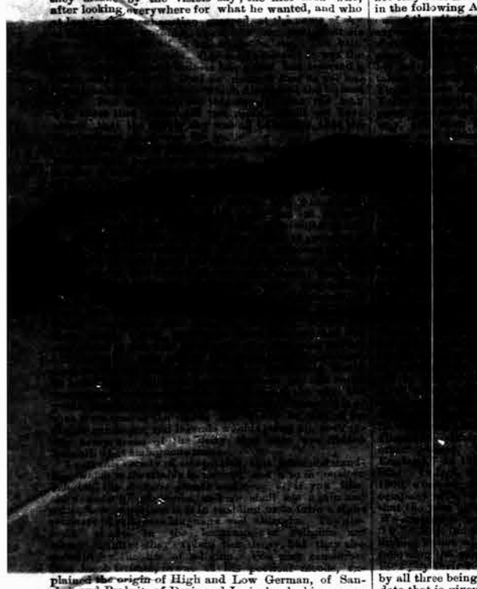
SRINNUGGUR, 17TH JULY.—The visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere ought to be chronicled in your pages; so in case you should not receive news from some abler pen than mine, I send you a few lines regarding our goings on.

The entertainments on Friday were of a private character, consisting of a water party in the lake given by the Resident, Major Smyly—a feast of lanterns. Yesterday (Saturday) we had a regular Ryde Regatta, except that the *lines* of the yachts were perhaps slightly at variance with those adopted by the builders of the Cambria and Sappho. There was a boat race, so exactly like the 'Varsity contest in March last, the light blue being again victorious, that with a *slight* stretch of the imagination one could fancy oneself standing close to the ship at Mortlake as the winning boat flew past. The minor events were chiefly interesting to the competitors, members of the Jumna Manjee Club. His Honor and His Highness looked benignly on, the former staying to the end. Then we all scurried home to get into our decentest coats and start for Buckingham Palace to dine with Royalty. Entering the presence was rather trying for Epaminondas Jones, B. C. S. (who obtained 17,000 marks more than any other competitor at his examination.) Ushered in by a Bengali Baboo, Jones—got up in a *puttoo* Norfolk shirt, no collar, hair of a Whitecross crop, beard of uncertain length, but the best patches under 1·69 of an inch, and trowsers of an unmistakeably local build—advances with a hesitating gait (as if his legs were conveying him in exactly the opposite direction in which he would like to go) through a long passage, both sides of which are lined with seated guests, all hungry and critical. A sickly smile wreathes the face of the accomplished E. Jones as he passes on, faces to right of him, faces to left of him—until he stumbles against a nautch-girl, whose get-up might satisfy the modesty of the most [illegible] (Perhaps if these Eastern bal[illegible] *ings* of the same pattern as the[illegible] bra, instead of being of the pip[illegible] not wear such regulation over[illegible] Jones, who, being shortsighted[illegible] can quite satisfy himself that [illegible] nautch-girls is the Maharaj[illegible] who is officiating Lord Chambe[illegible] forward, by laying hold of his [illegible] finds himself in front of a bla[illegible] turban, sitting in a gold chair, [illegible] in, who gets, up and they go thr[illegible] business," like transpontine bri[illegible] another, to be seen nightly at a[illegible] on the Surrey side of the T[illegible] was not presented at St. James's [illegible] India. There is a portly gentle[illegible] countenance on the Maharajah's [illegible] E. J. is turning away, but thinks [illegible] puts out his hand in an uncertain [illegible] of the portly gentleman; but the [illegible] Jones wishes that he had been born without any right hand, so puts it and his left behind him, and holds on to the skirts of his coat, as if he were afraid of their falling-off; bobs forward, and escapes to a chair from whence he can criticise other courtiers as they go through the motions in their turn. At last we flock into the banquet chamber, which is really worth seeing; the whole of the walls being covered with a sort of papier mache work in shawl patterns. The carte, of which the following is a *facsimile*, will show you that the guests, about a hundred in number, had their work cut out for them:—

LIST OF VICTUALS.

White Soup.		Mutton Pies	... 4
Russian Soup.		Chicken Pies	... 4
Salmon	... 6	Carrots	... 6
Russian Chop	... 1	Sausages	... 4
Mushroom Chop	... 1	Hams Boiled	... 2
Chicken Shampido	... 1	Plump Pudding	... 2
Chicken Pilaw	... 1	Mixed Fruits	... 8
Oyster Chicken	... 1	Jellies	... 15
Duck Salmon	... 1	Blue Bones (Blanc	
Duck Olives	... 1	mange !)	... 12
Duck Glasses	... 1	Saltera	... 4
Mutton Cutlets	... 2	Orange Cream	... 4
Oyster Patties	... 2	Olives Puddings	... 2
Sidal Mutton Roast	... 4	Julvan do.	... 2
Legs Boiled	... 4	Truffuled Cream	... 4
Duck Goose	... 4	Heronsa Sard

incompleteness, of weakness, of dependence, whatever we like to call it in our abstract language. We can explain it as little as we can explain why the new-born child feels the cravings of hunger and thirst. But it was so from the first, and is so even now. Man knows not whence he comes and whither he goes. He looks for a guide, for a friend, he wearies for some one on whom he can rest; he wants something like a father in heaven. In addition to all the impressions which he received from the outer world, there was in the heart of man a stronger impulse from within—a sigh, a yearning, a call for something that should not come and go like everything else, that should be before, and after, and for ever, that should hold and support everything, that should make man feel at home in this strange world. Before his vague yearning could assume any definite shape it wanted a name: it could not be fully grasped or clearly conceived except by naming it. But where to look for a name? No doubt the storehouse of language was there, but from every name that was tried the mind of man shrank back because it did not fit, because it seemed to fetter rather than to wing the thought that fluttered within and called for light and freedom. But when at last a name or even many names were tried and chosen, let us see what took place, as far as the mind of man was concerned. A certain satisfaction, no doubt, was gained by having a name or several names, however imperfect; but these names, like all other names, were but signs—poor, imperfect signs; they were predicates, and very partial predicates, of various small portions only of that vague and vast something which slumbered in the mind. When the name of the brilliant sky had been chosen as it has been chosen at one time or other by nearly every nation upon earth, was sky the full expression of that within the mind which wanted expression? Was the mind satisfied? Has the sky been recognised as its god? Say from it. People know perfectly well what they mean by the visible sky; the first man who, after looking everywhere for what he wanted, and who



plained the origin of High and Low German, of Sanskrit and Prakrit, of Doric and Ionic, by looking upon the high dialects as originating in the language of men, upon the low dialects as originating in the language of women and children. We can observe, I believe, the same parallel streams in the language of religion. There is a high and there is a low dialect; there is a broad and there is a narrow dialect; there are dialects for men and for children, for clergy and laity, for the noisy streets and for the still and lonely chamber. And as the child on growing up to manhood has to unlearn the language of the nursery, its religion, too, has to be translated from a feminine into a more masculine dialect. This does not take place without a struggle and it is this constantly recurring struggle, this inextinguishable desire to recover itself, which keeps religion from utter stagnation. From first to last religion is oscillating between these two opposite poles, and it is only if the attraction of one of the two poles becomes too strong, that the healthy movement ceases, and stagnation and decay set in. If religion cannot accommodate itself on the one side to the capacity of children, or if on the other side it fails to satisfy the requirements of men, it has lost its vitality, and it becomes either mere superstition or mere philosophy.

If I have succeeded in expressing myself clearly, I think you will understand in what sense it may be said that there is truth in all religions, even in the lowest. The intention which led to the first utterance of a name like sky, used no longer in its material sense, but in a higher sense, was right. The spirit was willing, but language was weak. The mental process was not, as commonly supposed, an identification of the definite idea of deity with sky; such a process is hardly conceivable; it was on the contrary a first attempt at defining the indefinite impression of deity by a name that should approximately or metaphorically render at least one of its most prominent features. The first framer of that name of the deity, I repeat it again, could as little have thought of the material heaven as we do when we speak of the kingdom of heaven.*

And now let us observe another feature of ancient religion that has often been so startling, but which, if we only remember what is the nature of ancient language, becomes likewise perfectly intelligible. It is well known that ancient languages were particularly rich in synonymes, or, to speak more correctly, that in them the same object is called by many names—is, in fact, *polyonymous*. While in modern languages most objects have one name only, we find in ancient Sanskrit, in ancient Greek and Arabic, a large choice of words for that same object. This is perfectly natural. Each name could express one side only of the object that had to be named, and, not satisfied with one partial name, the early framers of language produced one name after the other, and after a time retained those which seemed most useful for special purposes. Thus, the sky might be called not only the brilliant, but the dark, the covering, the thundering, the rain-giving. This is the *polyonomy* of language, and it is what we are accustomed to call *polytheism* in religion. Aristotle said: 'God, though He is one, has many names (is polyonymous) because he is called according to states into which he always entered anew.'† The same mental yearning which found its first satisfaction in using the name of the brilliant sky as an indication of the Divine, would soon grasp at other names of the sky not expressive of brilliancy, and therefore more appropriate to a religious mood in which the Divine was conceived as dark, awful, all-powerful. Thus we find in Sanskrit, by the side of Dyaus, another name of the covering sky, Varuna, originally only another attempt at naming the Divine, but soon assuming a separate and independent existence.

But this is not all. The very imperfection of every name that had been chosen, their very inadequacy to express the fullness and infinity of the Divine, would keep up the search for new names till at last every part of nature in which an approach to the Divine could be discovered was chosen as a name of the Omnipresent. If the presence of the Divine was perceived in the strong wind, the strong wind became its name; if its presence was perceived in the earthquake and the fire, the earthquake and the fire became its names. Do you still wonder at polytheism or at mythology? Why, they are inevitable. They are, if you like, a *parler enfantin* of religion. But the world had its childhood, and when it was a child it spoke as a child, it understood as a child, it thought as a child; and, I say again, in that it spoke as a child, its language was true, in that it believed as a child its religion was true. The fault rests with us, if we insist on taking the language of children for the language of men, if we attempt to translate literally ancient into modern language, oriental into occidental speech, poetry into prose.

It is perfectly true that at present few interpreters, if any, would take such expressions as the head, the face, the mouth, the lips, the breath of Jehovah in a literal sense. But what does it mean, then, if we hear one of our most honest and most learned theologians declare that he can no longer read from the altar the words of the Bible, 'God spake these words and said?' If we can make allowance for mouth and lips and breath, we can surely make the same allowance for words and their utterance. The language of antiquity is the language of childhood: and we ourselves, when we try to reach the Infinite and the Divine by means of more abstract terms, are but like children trying to place a ladder against the sky.

The *parler enfantin* in religion is not extinct; it never will be. Not only have some of the ancient childish religions been kept alive, for instance, the religion of India, which is to my mind like a half-fossilised megatherion walking about in the broad daylight of the nineteenth century; but in our own religion and in the language of the New Testament there are many things which disclose their true meaning to those only who know what language is, and who have not only ears to hear but a heart to understand the real meaning of parables.

What I maintain, then, is this, that as we put the most charitable interpretation on the utterances of children, we ought to put the same charitable interpretation on the apparently absurdities, the follies, the errors, nay, even the horrors of ancient religion. When we read of Belus, the supreme god of the Babylonians, cutting off his own head, that the blood flowing from it might be mixed with the dust out of which men were to be formed, this sounds horrible enough; but depend upon it what was originally intended by this myth was no more than this, that there is in man an element of Divine life: that we are also His offspring. The same idea existed in the ancient religion of the Egyptians, for we read, in the 17th chapter of their *Ritual*, that the Sun mutilated himself, and that from the semen of his blood he created all beings.‡ And the author of Genesis, too, when he wishes to express the same idea, can only use the same human and symbolical language; he can only say that 'God formed man from the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life.'

If we have once learnt to be charitable in the interpretation of the language of other religions, we shall more easily learn to be charitable in the interpretation of the language of our own; we shall no longer try to force a literal interpretation on words and sentences in our sacred books, which, if interpreted literally, must lose their original purport and their spiritual truth. In this way, I believe that a comparative study of the religions of the world will teach us many a useful lesson in the study of our own: that it will teach us at all events, to be charitable both abroad and at home.

Note.—* 'Modburst, *Inquiry*, p. 20.
† Aristot. *De Mundo*, cap vii. Init.
‡ Vicomte de Rouge in *Annales de Philosophie chrétienne*, Nov. 1859, p. 302.

LORD MALMESBURY.*

TWENTY-SIX years ago the present Earl of Malmesbury published the Diary of his grandfather, the distinguished diplomatist, which at once became a standard work of reference for all political students. He has now selected two volumes of "correspondence" from the letters which passed between the first earl and his family, and various celebrated friends, Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, Mr. Canning, and Lord Palmerston, who was his ward, being among the number. The most interesting of all, however, are those written to him by his mother, for this reason, that they are brimful of amusing gossip, and illustrate the manners of the day with great piquancy, while the political ones inevitably travel over much the same ground as the Diary, and for want of good notes are often unintelligible without it. An exception to this is the body of correspondence contributed by an officer in the Guards, who served all through the Peninsula, took part in the defence of Hougomont, and writes with a clearness and vivacity that give new interest even to the oldest themes. We have said that many of the letters want explanatory notes. We may add that we know of no book with more blunders in it. It is charitable to suppose that some *may* be printer's errors—but even if they are, it was some body's business to correct them: others cannot be; and as it is almost impossible to conceive that Lord Malmesbury could be ignorant of such facts as we are about to call attention to, we can only attribute his errors to a very culpable degree of carelessness.

At page 28, in the account of the rising of 1745, it is asserted that at, or soon after, the battle of Clifton, which was fought in December, "Lord Elcho was taken prisoner and dangerously wounded." Now, seeing not only that Lord Elcho was at the battle of Culloden in the following April, but that his behaviour there is

by all three being dated 1806; and by the very next date that is given being 1807! Something still more unaccountable we propose to follow; and as the blunder is repeated three times it can hardly be an oversight. At page 241 we find:—"He (Mr. Perceval) was succeeded by Lord Liverpool, who retained the post till 1828, when a paralytic seizure closed his career." Lord Liverpool's paralytic seizure was in February, 1827. After a very short period of suspense it was ascertained that his recovery was hopeless, and Mr. Canning succeeded him as Premier in the following April. At page 196 we are told that Mr. Canning offered the present Lord Malmesbury an attachéship on his quitting Oxford in 1828. Mr. Canning died in August, 1827. And at page 133 we are told that when Mr. Canning became Prime Minister in 1828 he made Mr. Sturges Bourne Home Secretary. Now Lord Liverpool did not *die* till December, 1828, and if Lord Malmesbury, recollecting that fact by itself, assumed Mr. Canning to have succeeded at his predecessor's death, all the rest would follow. Yet it seems difficult to believe that Lord Malmesbury should have forgotten what the majority of educated men would remember; while it is almost incredible that he should not know whether he left Oxford in '28 or '27, and whether his appointment was offered him by Mr. Canning or the Duke of Wellington. The next passage we shall quote is one which, though not involving any absolute blunder, seems to call for editorial explanation as much as those that do. The subject is the contest for the Chancellorship of Oxford in 1809. A clerical member of the Harris family writes to Lord FitzHarris to say that, *horribile dictu*, Lord Grenville "has carried it by thirteen votes; that the University is disgraced, and the great barrier against Roman Catholic emancipation removed. Had the Duke started [illegible] he would have succeeded." The facts are these: At the death of the Duke of Portland Lord Grenville was at once put in nomination as the "Liberal" candidate for the Chancellorship. The "Duke," whom Lord Malmesbury should have explained to be the Duke of Beaufort, first came forward as his antagonist, and then drew back, and in the meantime the Tory party had secured Lord Eldon as a candidate. At the eleventh hour the Duke of Beaufort returned to the charge; and by that time, Lord Eldon being too far committed to retire, the Tory interest was divided, and Lord Grenville was returned by the majority above mentioned. Lord Grenville polled 406, Lord Eldon 357, and the Duke of Beaufort 238. But the odd part of the story is this: if Twiss's "Life of Lord Eldon" can be trusted, when the Duke of Beaufort found he could not win himself some of his own party were directed to vote for Lord Grenville, and so secure the defeat of Eldon, who otherwise must have won the day. If the University was disgraced at all, this was the disgrace. Yet Lord Malmesbury by printing the letter without comment leaves it to be supposed that the Duke of Beaufort was the injured party.

As we have said, the ladies bear off the palm in this correspondence; and two of them, Lady Shaftesbury and Miss Harris, write with a healthy freedom which is only to be paralleled in the correspondence of Queen Caroline's maids of honour. The former lady, giving an account of a Court birthday to her cousin, Mr. Harris, in the year 1748, mentions a very awkward accident which befel a young lady in consequence of getting her foot entangled in her train, causing her to fall backwards, not at all in the manner of Cæsar, and without being able to get up again. But the noble company was seized with such fits of laughter at this humorous spectacle that nobody thought of going to "the poor young creature's" assistance till his Majesty King George the Second proffered his services, but was stopped, "as you may suppose," says the letter writer, and the young person was restored to the perpendicular with the aid of her female acquaintances. Another young beauty was placed in a still more embarrassing situation before the evening was over through the bad behaviour of her hoop, which is sketched by the same artist with ingenuous realism. A very diverting account of an abortive wedding party is given by Mrs. Harris, Lord Malmesbury's mother, in 1764. Lord Coventry was to be married to the Hon. Miss St. John, of Bletsoe. The marriage was to take place at Lady St. John's house in the country, and according to the manners of the age, immediately after the wedding the party was to sit down to dinner. Everything was ready, the parson in waiting, the dinner getting cold, and still no special licence arrived from Lambeth. They ate the dinner and waited again, but were still doomed to disappointment; supper was served and disappeared, and still the express lingered. They sate till two in the morning, says Mrs. Harris, and then they "sent away the parson" and went to bed. At four o'clock the licence came, "*but*," says the fair writer, "they were not married till the morning."

This was peculiarly the age of riots, and every class in the community seems to have got up a riot of its own. The footmen got up a very formidable one at Ranelagh on the great question of "vails," which it had been proposed to abolish. Swords were drawn; the barriers broken to pieces; several people were severely hurt, and one member of the "service" lost his life. But the most remarkable of all was a riot at Bath, on the occasion of a contested election for the post of Master of the Ceremonies, in which ladies as well as gentlemen took part. Mrs. Harris records "a fight" between two of her acquaintances—(in which one, who was the daughter of a peer, knocked down the other)—as if there was nothing very odd in it; and adds that the Mayor of Bath was obliged to read the Riot Act three times, the last time to the ladies only. The following recipe against seasickness, communicated by the same lady to Horace, we should think, peculiar to the eighteenth century. The bold patient was Sir Gerrard Napier. "The captain of the vessel advised him to drink port wine. Sir Gerrard drank a quart at one draught, and then immediately another, which was all their stock on board. He then drank two quarts of white wine and began the third, but fell down before he could finish it, and continued in sensible long after he was brought ashore." In the year 1763 Mrs. Harris had her first Greenwich dinner. "We had the smallest fish I ever saw, called whitebait." And adds that the party had "a beastly walk through the Borough" after they landed from their barge at nine o'clock. And in the spring of 1771 she writes to her son at Oxford an account of a masquerade given by "the gentlemen of the Tuesday Night's Club," at which she and his sisters had been present. Gertude is a priestess; Louisa is an Indian princess, in muslin with green and gold sprigs; Lord Edgecombe is a shepherdess. The beautiful Mrs. Crewe is a nun: and there are several "gentlemen in women's clothes, not as old women." At another masquerade in the same year, given by "the gentlemen of Arthur's," Lord Guernsey is an "oyster wench;" another gentleman is attired as a French milliner, Lady Mary Fox and Lady Payne are two cherity-boys. In strong contrast with this comes a dinner at Mr. Penruddocke's, in Wiltshire, where the talk is all of "grass and dogs." After dinner Parson Waterman drops in, "a droll kind of animal," who wants to know who the blanks are in the fashionable scandal which he reads in his Salisbury paper. The ladies compassionate his state and afford him the information he requires. After this we have a concert at the Harris's country place, where the Dean of Winchester is so polite to Miss Louisa that he checks his wife's gaiety. Our readers will probably agree with us that all this kind

* "The First Lord Malmesbury: His Family and Friends." A Series of Letters from 1745 to 1820. Edited by the Right Hon. the Earl of Malmesbury, G. C. B. (London: Richard Bentley. 1870.)

of thing is infinitely more amusing than the doings of much greater people; the perfidy of Prussia, the fickleness of Russia, the unscrupulous ambition of the French, the selfish folly of the Dutch. Besides, these are to be read of in other works of mark, more especially in Lord Malmesbury's own Diary; and as these present correspondence throws no new light upon political or diplomatic subjects, we see no reason to recur to them on the present occasion.

Captain Bowles, the guardsman, who has contributed at least a fourth part of the letters here published, was an officer in the Coldstreams, and is living at the present day. Some of his sketches are peculiarly life-like—that of the behaviour of the Guards at Talavera, for instance; and also the sortie of the French at Bayonne:—"The sortie took place on a dark night, and the enemy were close to the pickets when discovered. The French crying 'A bas les armes!' our own men shouted 'Don't fire, they surrender; they say, 'Pas d'armes,' and immediately received a volley at twenty yards." Captain Bowles was speaking to Captain Sullivan at the moment, who fell dead in his arms. Bowles blames the Duke of Wellington for having placed the first line of posts so near the outposts of the fortress that the success of a sortie was certain. He is by no means an enthusiastic believer in the great man, yet he does him full justice on all essential points. True, however, to his nationality, the Captain is much more demonstrative on the subject of woodcocks than of Frenchmen, and deplores his own want of a dog far more earnestly than the army's want of cavalry. He stayed with the Army of Occupation, where he got some wolf-hunting; and seems to have thought the risk of the Duke's assassination a less interesting subject of speculation than the probability of his breaking his neck.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CARLYLE.

BY JOHN MORLEY.

(*Fortnightly Review for July.*)

new addition of Mr. Carlyle's works of which ighteen volumes are now in the hands of the pub- y be taken for the final presentation of all that thor has to say to his contemporaries, and to the settled form in which he wishes his words o those of posterity who may prove to have ears m. The addition will be complete in the course her twelve month, and the whole of the golden en be effectively compressed in ter all has been said about self- oral perverities, phraseologi- st, these volumes will remain he industry, originality, cou- mius of a noble character, f an intellectual career that has exercised the ndest sort of influence upon English feeling, who have long since moved far away from spiritual latitudes, like those who still n adequate shelter in them, can hardly help feel- s they turn over the pages of the now disused which they once used to ponder daily that what-

imperative duty of work as the theme of many of strenuous idleness, and the superiority of lence over silver speech as the text of endless f jerky rapture, while a too constant against cant had its usual effect of developing a difference. To the incorrigibly sentimental a sheer poison which continues tenaciously em. Others of robuster character no sooner ontact with the world and its fortifying exigencies, than they at once began to assimilate the wholesome part of what they had taken in, while the rest falls gradually and silently out. When criticism has done its just work on the odious affectations of many of Mr. Carlyle's disciples, and about the nature of Mr. Carlyle's opinions and their worth as specific contributions, very few people will be found to deny that his influence in stimulating moral energy, in kindling enthusiasm for virtues worthy of enthusiasm, and in stirring a sense of the reality on the one hand and the unreality on the other of all that men can do or suffer, has not been surpassed by any teacher now living.

The degree of durability which this influence is likely to possess with the next and other generations is another and rather sterile question, which we are not now concerned to discuss. The unrestrained eccentricities which Mr. Carlyle's strong individuality has precipitated in his written style may, in spite of the poetic fineness of his imagination, which no historian or prose humourist has excelled, still be expected to deprive his work of that permanence which is only secured by classic form. The incorporation of so many phrases, allusions, nicknames, that belong only to the hour, inevitably makes the vitality of the composition conditional on the vitality of these transient and accidental elements which are so deeply imbedded in it. Another consideration is that no philosophic writer, however ardently his words may have been treasured and followed by the people of his own time, can well be cherished by succeeding generations, unless his name is associated through some specific and positive contribution with the central march of European thought and feeling. In other words, there is a difference between living in the history of literature or belief, and living in literature itself and in the minds of believers. Mr. Carlyle has been a most powerful solvent, but no artist is apt to become lively historian. The historians and philosophers and moral movements of Great Britain during the present century quite ludicrously in his task if he omits to give a large and conspicuous space to the author of *Sartor Resartus*. But it is one thing to study historically the ideas which have influenced our predecessors, and another thing to seek in them an influence fruitful for ourselves. It is to be hoped that one may doubt the permanent sonness of Mr. Carlyle's peculiar speculations, without either doubting or failing to share that warm affection and tender reverence which his personality has worthily inspired in many thousands of his readers. He has himself taught us to separate these two sides of a man, and to love Samuel Johnson without reading much or a word that the old sage wrote.

It is none the less, for what has just been said, a weightier and a rarer privilege for a man to give a stirring impulse to the moral activity of a generation than to produce a classic which shall be impressed the spirit of his own personality deeply upon the minds of multitudes of men, than to have composed most of those works which the world is said not willingly to let die. Nor, again, is to say that this higher renown belongs to Mr. Carlyle, to underrate the less resounding, but most substantial, services of a definite kind which fall to the lot of men who write in literature and history. This work may be in time superseded by the advance of knowledge, but the value of [illegible] service will remain unimpaired. It was [illegible] has been said, "who first taught England to appreciate Goethe;" and not only to appreciate Goethe, but to receive similar further knowledge of the genius and industry of Goethe's countrymen. His splendid drama of the French Revolution has done, and may be expected long to continue to do, more to bring [illegible] slow-moving and unimaginative public, than [illegible] serious meaning of that tremendous problem, [illegible] other writings on the subject in the English language put together. His presentation of Puritanism and the Commonwealth and Oliver Cromwell first made the most elevating period of the national history in any way really intelligible. The Life of Frederick the Second, whatever judgment we may pass upon its morality, or even upon its place as a work of historic art, is a model of laborious and painstaking narrative of facts not before accessible to the reader of history. For all this, and for much other work eminently useful and meritorious even from the mechanical point of view, Mr. Carlyle deserves the warmest recognition. His genius gave him a right to mock at the ineffectiveness of Dryasdust, but his genius was also too true to prevent him from adding to all the wisdom of the mind of man, to the wisdom of ordinary cultivation and the average journalist, usually a degree or two lower than this, their conceptions of the French Revolution and the English Rebellion, and their knowledge of German literature and history, as well as most of their acquaintance with the prominent men of the eighteenth century, a gulf we shall see how much work Mr. Carlyle has done simply as schoolmaster. This, however, is emphatically a secondary aspect of his character and of the function which he has fulfilled in relation to the more active tendencies of modern opinion and feeling. We must go on to other ground, if we would find the field in which he has laboured most efficiently and with most acceptance. History and literature have been with him, what they will always be with wise and understanding minds of creative and even of the higher critical faculty, only embodiments, illustrations, experiments, for ideas about religion, conduct, society, history, government, and all the other great heads and departments of a complete social doctrine. From this point of view, the time has perhaps come when we may fairly attempt to discern some of the tendencies which Mr. Carlyle has initiated, or accelerated and deepened, though assuredly many years must elapse before any adequate measure can be taken of their force and final direction.

It would be a comparatively simple process to affix the regulation labels of philosophy: to say that Mr. Carlyle is a Pantheist in religion (or a Pottheist, to use the dialect of Weimar), a Transcendentalist or Intuitionist in ethics, an Absolutist in politics, and so forth, with the addition of a cloud of privative or negative epithets at discretion. But classifications of this sort are the worst enemies of true knowledge. Such names are by the vast majority even of persons who think themselves educated, imperfectly apprehended, figuratively interpreted, and crudely and recklessly applied. It is not too much to say that nine out of ten people who think they have delivered themselves of a criticism when they call Mr. Carlyle a Pantheist, could neither explain with any precision what Pantheism is, nor have ever thought of determining the parts of his writings where this particular character is believed to lurk. Labels are devices for saving talkative persons the trouble of thinking. As we once said elsewhere, "the readiness to use general names in speaking of the greater subjects, and the fluency which qualifies a man to use them, commonly exist in inverse proportions. If we reflect on the conditions out of which ordinary opinion is generated, we may well be startled at the profuse liberality with which names of the widest and most complex and variable significance are bestowed on all hands. The majority of the ideas which constitute most men's intellectual stock-in-trade have scarred by processes quite distinct from fair reasoning and consequent conviction. This is so notorious that it is amazing how so many people can go on freely and rapidly labelling thinkers or writers with names which they themselves are not competent to bestow, and which their hearers are not competent either to understand generally or to test in the specific instance."

These labels are rather more worthless than usual in the present case, because Mr. Carlyle is ostentatiously illogical and defiantly inconsistent; and, therefore, the term which might correctly describe one side of his teaching or belief would be tolerably sure to give a wholly false impression of some of its other sides. The qualifications necessary to make any one of the regular epithets fairly applicable would have to be so many, that the glosses would virtually overlay the text. We shall be more likely to reach an instructive appreciation by discarding such substitutes for examination, and considering, not what pantheistic, absolutist, transcendental, or any other doctrine means, or what it is worth, but what it is that Mr. Carlyle means about men, their character, their relations to one another, and what that is worth.

With most men and women the master element in their opinions is obviously neither their own reason nor their own imagination, independently exercised, but only mere use and wont, chequered by fortuitous sensations, and modified in the better cases by the influence of a favourite teacher; while, in the worse, the teacher is the favourite who happens to chime in most harmoniously with prepossessions, or most effectually to nurse and exaggerate them. Among the superior minds the balance between reason and the imagination is scarcely ever held exactly true, nor is either firmly kept within the precise bounds that are proper to it. It is a question of temperament which of the two mental attitudes becomes fixed and habitual, as it is a question of temperament how violently either of them straitens and distorts the normal faculties of vision. The man who prides himself on a hard head, which would usually be better described as a thin head, may and constantly does fall into a confirmed manner of judging character and circumstance, so narrow, crowded, and elaborate, by superficial, as to make common sense shudder at the crimes that are committed in the divine name of reason. Excess, on the other side, leads people into emotional transports, in which the pre-eminent respect that is due to truth, the difficulty of discovering truth, the sanctimonious of the way that leads thereto, the merits of intellectual precision and definiteness, and even the merits of moral precision and definiteness, are all effectually veiled by purple or fiery clouds of anger, sympathy, and sentimentalism, which imagination has hung over the intelligence.

The familiar distinction between the poetic and the scientific temper is another way of stating the same difference. The one fuses or crystallises external objects and circumstances in the medium of human feeling and passion; the other is concerned with the relations of objects and circumstances among themselves, including in them all the facts of human consciousness and with the discovery and classification of these relations. There is, too, a corresponding distinction between the aspects which conduct, character, social movement, and the objects of nature, are able to present, according as we scrutinise them with a view to the attitude of knowledge, or are stirred by some appeal which they make to our various faculties and forms of sensibility, our tenderness, sympathy, awe, terror, love of beauty, and all the other emotions in that momentous catalogue. The starry heavens have one side for the astronomer, as astronomer, and another for the poet, as poet. The nightingale, the skylark, the cuckoo, move one sort of interest in an

union. One school has maintained the virtually unmeaning doctrine that the will is free, and therefore its followers never gave any quarter to the idea that man was as proper an object of scientific scrutiny morally and historically as they could not deny him to be anatomically and physiologically. Their enemies have been more concerned to dislodge them from this position than to fortify, organise, and cultivate their own. The consequences have not been without their danger. Poetic persons have rushed in where scientific persons ought not to have feared to tread. That human character and the order of events have their poetic aspect, and that their poetic treatment demands the rarest and most valuable qualities of mind, is a truth which none but narrow and superficial men of the world are rash enough to deny. But that there is a scientific aspect of these things, an order among them that can only be understood and criticised and effectually modified scientifically, by using all the caution and precision and infinite patience of the truly scientific spirit, is a truth that is constantly ignored even by men and women of the loftiest and most humane nature. In such cases misdirected and uncontrolled sensibility ends in mournful waste of their own energy, in the certain disappointment of their own aims, and where such sensibility is backed by genius, eloquence, and a peculiar set of public conditions, in prolonged and fatal disturbance of society. Rousseau was the great type of this triumphant and dangerous sophistry of the emotions. The Rousseau of these times for English-speaking nations is Thomas Carlyle. An apology is perhaps needed for mentioning one of such simple, veracious, disinterested, and wholly highminded life, in the same breath with the least sane man that ever lived. Community of method, like misery, makes men acquainted with strange bedfellows. Two men of very different degrees of moral worth may notoriously both preach the same faith and both pursue the same method, and the method of Rousseau is the method of Mr. Carlyle. With each of them thought is an aspiration and justice a sentiment, and society a retrogression. In other words, the writer who in these days has done more than anybody else to fire men's hearts with a feeling for right and an eager desire for social activity, has with deliberate contempt thrust away from him the only instruments by which we can make sure what right is, and that our social action is wise and effective. A born poet, only wanting perhaps a clearer feeling for form and a firmer spiritual self-possession, to have added another name to the noble gallery of English singers, he has been driven by the impetuosity of his sympathies to attack the scientific side of those questions in the imaginative and highly emotional manner. Depth of benevolent feeling is unhappily no proof of fitness for handling complex problems, and a fine sense of the picturesque no more a qualification for dealing effectively with the difficulties of an old society, than the composition of Wordsworth's famous sonnet on Westminster Bridge was any reason for supposing that the author would have made a competent Commissioner of Works.

The deep unrest of unsatisfied souls meets its earliest solace in the effective and sympathetic expression of the same unrest from the lips of another. To look it in the face is the first approach to a sedative. To find our discontent with the actual, our yearning for an undefined ideal, our aspiration after impossible heights of being, shared and amplified in the emotional speech of a man of genius, is the beginning of consolation. Some of the most generous spirits of this time and place have found it in the writer of the *Sartor*. In ages not of faith, there will always be multitudinous troops of people crying for the moon. If such sorrowful pastime be ever permissible to men, it has been natural and lawful in the years while in pre-revolutionary England, as it was natural and lawful a century since in pre-revolutionary France. A man born into a community where political forms, from the monarchy down to the popular chamber, are mainly hollow shams disguising the coarse supremacy of wealth, where religion is mainly official and political, and is ever too ready to disserve itself alike from the spirit of justice, the spirit of charity, and the spirit of truth, and where literature does not as a rule permit itself to discuss serious subjects frankly—a community, in short, where the great aim of all the classes and orders with powe is by dint of rigorous silence, fast shutting of the eyes and stout stopping of the ears, somehow to keep their social pyramid on its apex, and to preserve for England its glorious fame as a paradise for the well-to-do, a purgatory for the able, and a hell for the poor—why, a man born into all this with a heart something softer than a flint, and with intellectual vision something more acute than that of a Troglodyte, may well be allowed to turn aside and cry for moons for a season.

Impotent unrest, however, is followed in Mr. Carlyle by what is socially an impotent solution, just as it was with Rousseau. To bid a man do his duty in one page, and then in the next to warm him sternly away from Utilitarianism, from Political Economy, from any "theory of the Moral Sense," and from any other definite means of ascertaining what duty may chance to be, is but a bald and naked counsel. Spiritual nullity of the intellectual confusion in a society are not to be repaired by a transformation of egotism, querulous, bullying, marvelling, into egotism, active, practical, objective, not uncomplacent. The moral movements to which the instinctive impulses of humanity fallen on evil times uniformly give birth—early Christianity, for instance, or the socialism of Rousseau, may destroy a society, but they cannot save it unless in conjunction with some positive Policy. A thorough appreciation of fiscal and economic truths was at least as indispensable for the life of the Roman Empire as the acceptance of a Messiah; and it was only in the hands of a great statesman like Gregory VII. that Christianity became at last an instrument powerful enough to save civilisation. What the world could not renovation of Rousseau did for France, we all know. Now Rousseau's was far more profoundly social than the doctrine of Mr. Carlyle, which, while in name a renunciation of self, has all its foundations in the purest individualism. If we look among our own countrymen, we find that the apostle of self-renunciation is now there so beloved as by the best of those whom steady self-reliance and thrifty self-securing and a firm eye to the main chance have got successfully on in the world. This circumstance is honourable both to them and to him, as far as it goes, but it furnishes some reason for suspecting that our most vigorous moral reformer, so far from starting us in new grooves, has in truth only given new firmness and coherency to tendencies that were strongly marked enough in the national character before. He has increased the fervour of the country, but without materially changing its object; there is all the less disguise among us as a result of his teaching, but no radical modification of the sentiments which people are sincere in. The most stirring general appeal to the benevolent emotions to be effective for more than negative purposes, must lead up to definite maxims and specific precepts. As a negative renovation Mr. Carlyle's doctrine was perfect. It effectually put an end to the mood of Byronism. May we say that with the neutralisation of Byron, his most decisive and special work came to an end? May we not say, further, that the true renovation of England, if such a process be ever feasible, will lie in a quite other method than this of emotion? It will lie not in mere moral earnestness, but in a more open intelligence; not in a more dogged resolution to work and be silent, but in a ready willingness to use the understanding. The poison of our sins, says Mr. Carlyle in his latest utterance, "is not intellectual dimness chiefly, but torpid unveracity of heart." Yes, but all unveracity, torpid or fervid, breeds intellectual dimness, and it is this last which prevents us from seeing a way out of the present ignoble situation. We need light more than heat; intellectual alertness, faith in the reasoning faculty, accessibility to new ideas. To refuse to use the intellect patiently and with system, to decline to seek scientific truth, to prefer effusive indulgence of emotion to the laborious and disciplined and candid exploration of new ideas, is not this, too, a torpid unveracity? And has not Mr. Carlyle, by the impatience of his method, done somewhat to deepen it?

It is very well to invite us to moral reform, to bring ourselves to be of heroic mind, as the surest way to 'the blessed Aristocracy of the Wisest." But how shall we know the Wisest when we see them, and how shall a nation know, if not by keen respect and watchfulness for intellectual truth and the teachers of it? Much as we may admire Mr. Carlyle's many gifts, and highly as we may revere his character, it is yet very doubtful to us whether anybody has as yet learnt from him the precious lesson of scrupulosity and conscientiousness in actively and constantly using the intelligence. This would have been the solid foundation of the true hero-worship.

Let thus much have been said on the head of temperament. The historic position also of every writer is an indispensable key to many things in his teaching.* We have to remember in Mr. Carlyle's case, that he was born in the memorable year when the French Revolution, in its narrower sense, was closed by the Whiff of Grapeshot, and when the great century of emancipation and illumination was ending darkly in battles and confusion. During his youth the reaction was in full flow, and the lamp had been handed to runners who not only reversed the ideas and methods, but even turned aside from the goal of their precursors. Hopefulness and enthusiastic confidence in humanity when freed from the fetters of spiritual superstition and secular tyranny, marked all the most characteristic and influential speculations of the two generations before '89. The frightful failure which attended the splendid attempt to realise these hopes in a renewed and perfected social structure, had no more than its natural effect in turning men's minds back, not to the past of Rousseau's imagination, but to the past of recorded history. The single epoch in the annals of Europe since the rise of Christianity, for which no good word could be found, was the epoch of Voltaire. The hideousness of the Christian Church in the ninth and tenth centuries was passed lightly over by men who had only eyes for the moral obliquity of the Church of the Encyclopedia. The brilliant, but profoundly inadequate essays on Voltaire and Diderot were the outcome in Mr. Carlyle of the same reactionary spirit. Nobody now, we may suppose, who is competent to judge, thinks that that estimate of "the net product of the tumultuous Atheism" of Diderot and his fellow-workers, is a satisfactory account of the influence and significance of the Encyclopedia; or that the man up Voltaire, with his burning passion for justice, his indefatigable humanity, his splendid energy in intellectual production, his righteous hatred of superstition, as a supreme master of *persiflage*, can be at all a process partaking of finality. The fact that to the eighteenth century belong the subjects of more than half of these thirty volumes, is a proof of the fascination of the period for an author who has never ceased to vilipend it. The saying is perhaps as true in these matters as of private relations, that hatred is not so far removed from love as indifference is. Be that as it may, the Carlylean view of the eighteenth century as a time of mere scepticism and unbelief, is now clearly untenable to men who remember the fervour of Jean Jacques, and the more rational, but hardly less fervid faith of the disciples of Perfectibility. But this was not so clear fifty years since, when the dust of demolition had not subsided enough to let men see how much had risen up behind. The [illegible] ridge, and [illegible] leader. [illegible] ways. [illegible] way for [illegible] any rate, [illegible] way for [illegible] ing the [illegible] ing to [illegible] ing the [illegible] ing the [illegible] ing the